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these conclusions are based are almost wholly arbitrary, and totally unconvincing. In some cases it amounts to little more than drawing straight lines connecting two or more places from which one or more earthquakes have been reported. It is to be regretted that so much stress has been placed upon such doubtful cases, for it is liable to discredit the whole theory, by attracting attention to the weak parts and thereby throwing doubts even on the strong parts.

Following these chapters are four in which are presented summary statements of phenomena associated with notable earthquakes in North America and other parts of the world; and this is followed by a chapter on earthquake danger spots within the United States. It is to be hoped that the intimation that the large coastal cities, from Washington to Boston, are on a danger line will not be verified by future earthquake phenomena.

The next chapter deals rather fully with the sounds, or *brontidi*, accompanying earthquakes, and a discussion of the significance of noises from the earth when there are no sensible shocks. Then comes a chapter on the "Study of Earthquakes on the Ground," in which there are some suggestions that will doubtless be of decided value to amateur observers, as well as to others, who have the opportunity of studying an earthquake and its results. The last four chapters deal respectively with disturbances in the ocean, seismographs, interpretation of seismograph records, and disturbances of gravity and earth magnetism. In the last two chapters the importance of distant seismographic records is clearly shown, and the main results so far attained are stated.

Each of the chapters is closed with a selected series of references to original papers, which will be of use to those who wish to pursue the subject further. The book is well printed and adequately illustrated with one hundred and twelve figures and maps, and twenty-four pages of half tone plates, on most of which there are two pictures.

To prepare a general summary of a large subject, in the compass of a little over three hundred pages, and to present the matter clearly and scientifically, and yet in such a manner as to interest both the lay reader and the student of science, is one of the most difficult forms of writing, and the author of this book is to be congratulated on the success which he has attained in his effort to accomplish this end. He has given us a readable book, and yet one in which even the geologist will find new matter, unless he has followed all the latest literature on the subject of earthquakes from the standpoint of both the physicist and the geologist. The student of geology, as well as the layman, will find the book interesting, suggestive, and informing. It takes rank with the best of the general books on seismology.

RALPH S. TARR

The Iron Ores of the Salisbury District of Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts. By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. (Reprint from *Economic Geology*, Vol. II, No. 2, March-April, 1907, pp. 153–81.)

From the low-grade limonite ore of this district a superior grade of manganese iron, especially well adapted for car-wheels, has long been prepared by the old charcoal process. Iron has been mined almost continuously since 1734. Most of the mines are located at or near the boundary of the areas of Hudson schist with those of the Stockbridge dolomite, both of which are Cambro-Ordovician sedimentaries. The more important of the exploited ore beds form a nearly continuous series encircling the base of Mt. Washington. The author believes that the ore was derived from pyrite in the Berkshire schists of the adjacent elevated territory, and that the ore bodies have been formed by the replacement of Berkshire schist and Stockbridge dolomite.

C. W. W.

Lead and Zinc Deposits of Virginia. By THOMAS LEONARD WATSON. (Geological Survey of Virginia, Geological Series, Bulletin No. 1. Pp. 156, 14 plates. Published by the Board of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va., 1905.)

Galenite and sphalerite are associated in all the mining districts, generally as replacement deposits in limestone breccia near faults, and on anticlinal axes. The sulphide ores show no secondary enrichment. The most interesting feature of this region is the secondary oxidized ore which occurs in depressions of the weathered surface of the limestone beneath several feet of residual clay. This ore consists of predominant calamine, associated with smithsonite, and cerrusite, and toward the bottom there is generally some galenite. Commercial ores are limited to the Shenandoah Limestone.

C. W. W.

The Paragenesis of the Minerals in the Glaucophane-Bearing Rocks of California. By JAMES PERRIN SMITH. (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XLV, 1906, pp. 183–242.)

This paper, and the one by H. S. Washington published last year, make a nearly complete study of the glaucophane schists and related rocks. Professor Smith shows that the glaucophane rocks of the Coast Ranges have been derived from siliceous fragmental sediments, deposits of organic silica, acid arkoses, medium-basic clay shales, basic tuffs, syenites, diorites, diabases, gabbros, and probably pyroxenites. The origin may be determined by study of the chemical composition. Metamorphism has consisted merely in recrystallization, no material has been added or taken away, except that the water which once existed in the pore spaces has been included as water of crystallization. The paper includes thirty-two chemical analyses, and petrographic descriptions of the minerals and rocks.

C. W. W.